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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1876.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS the vote by which the Senate indefinitely postponed the bill to reimburse West Virginia for property destroyed by the Federal troops during the late war was reconsidered, and the bill placed on the calendar.

The joint resolution in reference to the wreck of the monitor Tecumseh in Mobile bay, and to provide for the burial of the remains of the persons carried down when she sank, was passed.

The bill extending the time for the redemption of lands sold by the United States for direct taxes was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the special committee appointed to inquire into the late election in Mississippi, submitted a report, and Mr. Morton demanded that it be read.

Mr. BAYARD, a member of the committee, said he was acquainted with the existence of this majority report for the first time this morning. The views of the minority, signed by himself and the Senator from Indiana [McDonald] were ready to be presented, but as the testimony to which they referred was not printed, it could not be pointed out definitely. The minority report should be completed. After some discussion it was agreed that both reports should be presented to-day and laid over until to-morrow, when they can be read.

The House bill making an appropriation for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Southern Claims Commission was passed, with the amendments proposed by the committee.

The House bill to repeal the resumption clause of the Resumption bill of 1875, and the House joint resolution to provide for a commission to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the cause thereof and its effect on trade, were read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. FREELINGHUYSEN moved that the joint resolution of the House of Representatives, proposing a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the appropriation of any school fund or tax for support of sectarian schools, etc., be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. He said the people of this country were in earnest on this subject, but the amendment proposed by the House did not meet the case. Suppose a State did make such appropriation; what could Congress do about it? The amendment gave no power to Congress to inforce it by appropriate legislation. Another section should be added giving Congress power to enforce it. Another objection he had was, that it did not prohibit the appropriation of money to theological institutions, nunneries, houses of the Good Shepherd and other similar institutions. All knew that in one State of this Union during a decade one million two hundred thousand dollars were voted to Protestant institutions for which Catholics were taxed, and in the same period several millions were given to Catholic institutions for which Protestants were taxed. He submitted a substitute for the amendment proposed by the House, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SARGENT also submitted a substitute, and moved that it be referred to the same committee.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY presented a substitute to be so referred, in regard to the amendment proposed by the House, he said it prohibited the State from making appropriation from the school fund for sectarian schools, but did not prohibit the United States.

Mr. MORTON said it was very clear house and cart could be driven through the proposed amendment. In regard to it he did not prohibit the State from appropriating money of the general fund for the support of sectarian schools; it did not prevent a State from levying a general tax for the support of such schools, but simply prohibited the State from using a part of the funds set apart for the public schools for the support of sectarian schools. He hoped it would be properly amended and sent back to the House.

Mr. SAULSBURY said this was not a proper time to discuss this proper amendment. He had no doubt the object of the House in passing this amendment was to remedy the evil existing for political purposes. He thought all the objections raised against it were captious. Let it be amended and sent back to the House. He did not care if the House amendment and all the substitutes were then referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. Morton to print ten thousand extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg, South Carolina, upon which Mr. Edmunds was entitled to the floor.

He said the expense of printing the extra copies proposed would be less than $300. It had been said on the other side that this was an electioneering document, and ought not to be printed at the public expense. Every document printed should be the welfare of the people was or ought to be an electioneering or political document, because the people were entitled to know what was going on. When Senators on the other side opposed to this resolution because they were afraid the people of the United States would find out the truth? He then referred again to the Constitution of the State of Texas, and argued that that State had overthrown the system of public education and violated its pledge to stand by that system. This action was taken when the Democracy, which was merely another name for organized rebellion in that State, came into power. If that was so guilty a body of men about which so much had been said recently in platforms and letters of acceptance, it was high time the people of the United States, who did not believe in humbug, delusions and lies, should carefully consider the subject. He argued that the people of the South did not intend that the colored man should make himself capable or discipline his rights, either in the forum or in the field. That was the painful aspect of this case, which it was attempted by platforms and letters to sugar over. In all cases of murder in the South for political reasons, the hand of justice was paralyzed and could not go forward in prosecution. If the leaders of the party and the authorities there did not wish these things, they were willing to do nothing to prevent them. Was it unjust in the Republican party to call attention to them? Was there any bloody shirt in this? It would not do to say that the Republican party hated the people of the South. As well might it be said that the 100,000 clergymen in the United States hated wrong doers because every Sabbath morning they read the ten commandments and expected their congregations to keep them.

Mr. EDMUNDS was referred to the Hamburg difficulties. He did not want vengence for all these crimes in the South, but he did wish to see the calm majesty of the law visited on the perpetrators of these crimes. There was no instance stated yet in which the glorious Democracy in power in any State in the South had punished any murderers who committed murders for political purposes. A few lessons like that of Hamburg would be sufficient to show the class of men recently enfranchised that they must not vote for that party which had given them liberty and their rights. He then reviewed the legislation of Congress on the amendments of the Constitution, and said the first of those who voted against the Thirteenth amendment in the Senate were Davis, of Kentucky; Hendricks, now Democratic candidate for Vice President; McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury and Riddle. Here was the Democratic candidate for Vice President coming from a free State, solemnly recording himself in favor of retaining the institution of slavery when it was proposed to get rid of it in a perfectly constitutional way. That legislation was followed by the Democratic Convention at Chicago of 1864, of which Tilden was a distinguished member, and which declared the war for the preservation of the Union a failure.

Mr. MORTON said in the course of the debate on the Thirteenth amendment in the Senate, Hendricks denied the power of Congress or the people of the United States to abolish slavery by a constitutional amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS, resuming, said personally he had great respect for the Democratic candidate for Vice President, but as Hendricks] denied the power of Congress to make these amendments, if he should by any accident get in the Presidential chair, away would go the Thirteenth amendment and all the others. He then read from the journal of the Senate as to the action on the Fourteenth amendment, and mentioned those who voted against it as follows: Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrey, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle. The States which voted against this amendment were all under control of the Democrats. They were Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Texas. He next referred to the Fifteenth amendment, and said those Senators who voted against it were Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Vickers and Whyte. The States which voted against it were California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon and Tennessee. Every Democratic State voted against these amendments, and yet in the recent manifesto put forth from St. Louis, and the still more recent one put forth from Saratoga, the Democratic candidates, in spite of the history of the party, said they were happy to accept the present situation, to give everybody their constitutional rights. The people were told and asked to believe that there had been a sudden conversion of the Democratic party. There were not many who would believe that tale. The Democrats had steadily voted against all civil rights bills, and yet the country was asked to trust the rights of the colored people to that party. Was there ever such a mockery? It shocked common sense and human credulity. Senators might say that he [Edmunds] was making a political speech. So he was, and every speech made here should be a political speech, because members of Congress were elected to secure to the people all the blessings under the Constitution.

He next read from the letter of acceptance of Tilden, and argued that if he should be elected, the kind of law and kind of constitution he would administer would be that laid down by the St. Louis Convention. The peace and unity which Tilden spoke of existed at Albany and Indianapolis, but in Mississippi and South Carolina there was no peace and order. He argued that the present session of Congress had shown that the moment that the Democratic party should get into power, all legislation to secure civil rights to colored men would be swept away. It had already been announced that Congress had no power to legislate to enforce any of these amendments. That belonged to the States. Had not this Senate seen in an appropriation bill a sweeping proposition on the part of the House of Representatives to repeal every law to secure any guardianship and inspection over an election for member of Congress even? Every time these subjects had been discussed here there had generally been one reply from the other side, and that was, that the Republican party still kept up hate and animosity toward the people of the South and flaunted the bloody shirt. If there was any one duty which the Congress of the United States owed to the whole people, it was to unmask every fraud which any party might attempt to perpetrate upon a people. He denied that the Republican party had any hatred toward the people of the South. It had passed no amendment to the Constitution which was said to be wrong. In conclusion, he said the Republican party wanted peace and the condition of caste and aristocracy in the South.

Pending discussion, Mr. ALLISON, from the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, submitted a report that the committee had agreed upon a bill, and it was ordered printed and laid over until to-morrow.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Ingalls, Oglesby and McCreery a conference committee on the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investing them.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Morton.

Mr. LOGAN spoke of the great lesson learned by the late war, and said: We need not fear another rebellion soon, but our danger lies in another direction. Crafty men have rushed to the front, urging on the seething elements of the dregs of rottenness and corruption, hoping thus to foist themselves upon the people and take possession of the country once more. The willingness of the Republican party to lay open its inmost heart to the inspection and desire to root out the least remains of evil is taken advantage of to strike at its vital exigencies and cripple it in the work it has been so patiently and faithfully performing. Each investigation and prosecution unsuccessfully either, each mistake in settling an old account, or more than an ordinary attorney fee is deemed an opening to a mine of corruption. He had come over the country at the commencement of a discovery which is to shake the country to its very center. Worn out lobbyists, who have clung upon the skirts of the Government for years like parasities are rehabilitated and brought to the front. The prison, jail and penitentiary convicts are brought to the aid of men who have been in the penitentiaries and scandal to blacken the character of one prominent man. The graves are asked to aid, and the dead to assist in the work of defamation. He said he did not stand here to-day as an apologist for any misdeed or dishonesty, but in the interest of honesty and fair dealing. Had the Republican party adopted the method of concealing and covering up from the public gaze the errors and frauds of its officials, as the Democratic party while in power, the country might not complain, but we have not, let the country answer. The primary object of an investigation appears to be to prostrate the revenues of the country and correct error, not to destroy the reputation of those who stand as prominent candidates for chief positions, or those holding the chief positions. So long as this is confined to attacks of individuals and the press, we have nothing to do with it officially, no matter how much we may deprecate it; but when the Democratic party in power, the country might well complain, but we have not, let the country answer. The primary object of an investigation appears to be to prostrate the revenues of the country and correct error, not to destroy the reputation of those who stand as prominent candidates for chief positions, or those holding the chief positions. So long as this is confined to attacks of individuals and the press, we have nothing to do with it officially, no matter how much we may deprecate it; but when the Democratic party in power, through the effect of the swaying tide of human sentiment or an accidental turn of the ethical wheel of fortune come into full control of the Government? Already want of faith in the possible integrity of Government officials is beginning to affect investments in the minds of our people, and yet at a time when there is in fact not so much corruption relatively as during a palmy time of Democratic rule. It is time for us to have the moral courage to say to the accusers of our public men and to the scandal mongers, that as long as our public servants are presumed to be innocent, and that charges, to receive notice, must be of a grave character, properly presented with reasonable proximity that they will be sustained, and coming legitimately within the purview of Congress. In other words, it is time for men to have courage to say to all who come with idle stories, that we claim to be a party of honest men; that we stand here as representatives and defenders of honest men, and not of thieves. Let all deeds of fraud, but let the damnable crimes of treason and treachery to the country be covered up by vile vilification and slander of the country's defenders and preservers. Then a party will be known by its unfortunates to be murdered by wholesale, merely because they will not vote the Democratic ticket, is not the fact patent to all that by force and intimidation in the South, and by slander and a villainous system inaugurated they expect to obtain power? It is not time every man who has been prominent as a soldier during the war against the rebellion, that has stood by his gun and been faithful to the Republican party, has been assailed in every way possible to destroy his influence with the people? In my judgment a conspiracy exists to-day, as much so as it did before the war, to obtain possession of this Government by the means I have mentioned—murder of negroes, intimidation of voters, with slander, falsehood and every means possible to be used, so that the power that failed to destroy the Government by force of arms may now, with their Northern Democratic allies, obtain that possession.

Mr. EATON said he came by nature his taste and judgment he entered into political discussion on this floor. It seemed that upon the mere resolution of the Senator from Indiana to print extra copies of a message, this political debate had again been forced upon the Senate. He would not follow the lead of the illustrious Senator from Vermont and [illegible] over God's creation on this subject, but would try to confine himself to the resolution. He then quoted from the message of the President sent to the Senate, and the accompanying documents, and said he would try to keep within the rules of order, because he remembered the high position of the President, and he honored the office if he did not the occupant. The Senate had made inquiry of him as to the slaughter at Hamburg, but the President, in answer to that resolution, had gone out of the line which becomes the dignity of his high office. He became a volunteer in this matter and arraigned the people of two States in this Union about whom no inquiry had been made by the Senate. What right had the President of the United States to undertake to volunteer information to the Senate, the members of which were his equals in points of intelligence?

Mr. DAVIS said the President was required by the Constitution to submit to Congress information in regard to the state of the Union.

Mr. EATON said he knew the President was required to submit to Congress such information, but what right had he to send such information as this against the people of two States to the Senate? The President had entered the political arena as an informer. If what he said in regard to those two States was true, why was it that he had not sent information to Congress as the Constitution directed? He [Eaton] would make the charge boldly that the information was not true. There was no truth in this message in regard to Louisiana and Mississippi. It was a political slander against the Democratic party of the United States. He then referred to the argument of Mr. Morton, to the effect that Tilden dare not denounce the outrages in the South because he must have the support of the men who committed them, and said that remark of the Senator was an insult to man and an insult to the whole party. It should never have been uttered. The Democratic party, from Tilden down, condemned crime everywhere, and it did not become the Senator from Indiana to make such a charge. He [Eaton] hurled it back in his teeth as false and not to be tolerated among gentlemen, and it would not be tolerated here so long as he [Eaton] had a seat on the floor. It was a great pity the Honorable Samuel J. Tilden did not consult the Senator from Indiana, before writing his letter of acceptance.

Mr. EATON then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a portion of Tilden's letter of acceptance in regard to reform, and resuming, said: He had no doubt as to Tilden's election, and when he came into power, the United States would see what had been seen in New York, a reduction of taxation. In that State the taxes were sixteen millions per annum before Tilden took charge of the government, and after he came into power they were reduced to eight millions. The people of the United States had been paying $750,000,000 annually of taxation, and they could not stand it. There must be a change, and the man who stood upon this floor or any other floor and attempted to sneer down the honest language of an honest man like Tilden, and then went before the country, would be sneered down himself.

Before Mr. EATON concluded the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There were but few bills introduced under the call of States, but a resolution was offered by Mr. DOUGLAS, of Virginia, allowing committees of investigation to report at any time during the present session. This was resisted by the Republicans, who resorted to the plan of refraining from voting, thus revealing an apparent absence of a quorum and preventing the transaction of any business. Then there had to be a call of the House, and warrants were issued for the arrest of absent members. As the Sergeant-at-Arms from time to time appeared at the bar with some members in custody, and as they were interrogated by the Speaker *pro tem.*, what excuse they had to render for their absence, the amusing answers usual on such occasions were made, and the usual amount of chaffing indulged in at their expense, to the enjoyment of members and spectators. The Speaker *pro tem.* exerted his best endeavors to prevent the proceedings assuming too ridiculous a character, and to keep them within the bounds of parliamentary propriety, and to some extent he succeeded in doing so.

During a pause in the proceedings Mr. CHITTENDEN rose, asked and obtained unanimous consent to make what he called a miscellaneous remark. He had not got through his first sentence before he was interrupted with mocking shouts of "Louder, louder," from the Democratic side.

This interruption was severely censured by the Speaker *pro tem.*, who declared it grossly out of order.

Mr. Chittenden was therefore allowed to proceed, and he went on to say that in the oppressively hot condition of the atmosphere members had played children long enough, and that it was time to leave off fooling. He could not see how these proceedings could be reconciled to their own sense of manliness, or why they should be prolonged and endanger their lives and health in such a manner. He therefore moved that the House adjourn. Negatived.

After some further time wasted in the same manner, Mr. Cox suggested a compromise in the way of two day's notice of reports being called up.

Mr. HALE, who had been leading the opposition, assented to the suggestion, with the understanding that two days' notice should be given in every case. The committee to a minority, so that both reports should be made together and go to the country simultaneously. He disclaimed any desire to exclude the reports of committees.

After much discussion a compromise was effected in the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Cox, that the following committees have leave to report during the remainder of the session at any time after two days from the time that a committee has agreed to report, and submitted the same to the minority, who shall have leave at the same time to submit their views to the House; and that if the majority of a committee shall be absent, notice shall be given in the House.

The House then adjourned, after refusing leave of absence to some twenty members who had applied for it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Servo-Turkish War.

THE TURKS APPLYING THE TORCH.

LONDON, August 7.—A dispatch from Semlin, dated to-day, says: Gurgusovatz is in flames and the Turks are burning and destroying everything in their way. It is said that the Servian General Tchernayeff is daily losing popularity. Rumors of political arrests in Belgrade are briefly unfounded.

INDEMNITY PAID.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 7.—The Porte has paid to the families of the German and French Consuls who were murdered at Salonica an indemnity of £10,000.

END OF THE WAR IN SIGHT—PRINCE MILAN ASKS FOR EUROPEAN MEDIATION—THE SERVIAN TROOPS REINFORCED BY RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS POURING INTO SERVIA.

LONDON, August 8.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch asserts that the Servians, not the Turks, fired Gurgusovatz; as the Turkish troops moved into the interior the villages are deserted by their inhabitants. The Servians lost 3,000 men at Gurgusovatz. The reinforcements sent there by Tchernayeff, consisting of four battalions of militia and three of volunteers, arrived too late for the battle and were cut to pieces, 2,000 men being killed. Accounts agree that the Turkish Government is making the utmost exertions to spread a feverish feeling among the Russians in behalf of Servia. Russian troops in Bessarabia are constantly receiving reinforcements. Large purchases of arms have been made for Servia in Berlin, for which Roumania promises liberty of transit through her territory.

The new Roumanian Ministry means war or a neutrality favorable to the Servians. The Porte has diplomatically intimated about that it is willing to make peace if Servia and Montenegro jointly ask for it, and will allow the Turks certain places in Servia.

It is reported that in consequence of the defeat at Gurgusovatz Prince Milan has asked for the mediation of the European powers.

PARIS, August 8.—The *Patrie* reports that the disaster to the Servians was complete. General Leschjanin was routed and his army will be reorganized. Odo Russ Pasha is marching upon Kruschevatz, from which point the road is open to Belgrade. General Fadlieff is to replace General Tchernayeff. Russian volunteers are arriving to recruit Servia.

The Paris *Universe* states that a meeting of the diplomatic corps was held on Sunday in Belgrade. It was resolved that the Russian and English delegates be sent to Prince Milan to advise him to accept an armistice, with the object of permitting European mediation.

Le Temps represents that despair reigns in Belgrade. The foreign consuls are removing their archieves to places of safety. The richer families are leaving the town.

LONDON, August 8.—The *Times* declares that the fall of Gurgusovatz decides the fate of the Timok Valley between Gurgusovatz and Saitschar, and makes the capture of the latter place inevitable. Preparations are making for the complete abandonment of Saitschar. The families have been ordered to the interior.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* states that Austria, in reply to the Turkish protest against the closing of the harbor of Klek, declares the protest cannot be accepted, and she will enter into no discussion on the subject. She threatens if Turkey takes the question to make the measure closing the port permanent.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 7.—The steamships Somerset and State of Virginia, from New York, have arrived out.

LONDON, August 7.—The steamships Neckar and Anchoria, from New York, have arrived out.

CASUALTIES.

Sad Result of a Sunday Sail—Eleven Persons Drowned.

WHITE HALL, August 7.—On Sunday ten persons were drowned while crossing Putnam's pond. Thirteen persons were in a small row boat, and when about three rods from shore, in eight feet of water, a squall struck the boat and capsized it with the result stated. The names of the drowned were: Mr. Johnston and wife, John McAulister and wife, John Burt and daughter, Peter Osur, Adolph Livinens and son, Mr. Holden and Miss Thatcher. The bodies of all but Holden were recovered.

Two Ladies Drowned at Fairpoint, New York.

FAIRPOINT, August 7.—Miss Cora A. Brown, of Greenville, Pa., and Miss Carrie Stutt, of Warren, O., were drowned while bathing in the lake to-day. The bodies were recovered.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Governor Hendricks left Saratoga for home last evening.

Daniel Hoffman suicided by drowning in a well in New Orleans, yesterday.

J. O. Bennett, aged fifty-six, a carpenter by occupation, was killed by falling from the platform of an excursion train near Lee's station, Louisiana. He leaves a wife and six children.

Phineas Starr, mate of the steamboat Illinois, shot and killed a negro deck passenger at Niblett's Landing, on Saturday. The colored man fired twice at Starr before the latter shot him.

The pardon of Alderman Cullerton, of Chicago, convicted of neglect of duty while a gauger, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000, arrived from Washington yesterday. It remits the imprisonment only.

Gibson & Tyler, woolen manufacturers of Minneapolis, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities and assets not yet ascertained. R. B. Langdon and H. T. Wells are the assignees.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Reformers at Work.

Large Number of Valuable Documents Stolen.

Committee Attempt to Suppress the News.

Mississippi Report Made to the Senate.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT THINKS OF IT

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1876.

A Small Democratic Steal Uncovered.

The House Committee on Accounts, after an investigation of the affairs of the House document room, are compelled to admit the disappearance of several thousand of the most valuable documents, such as the Revised Statutes, the Medical History of the War, &c., which cost from three to fifteen dollars a volume. Stetcher, in charge, says they were sent to Randall's constituents. This Randall denies. The fact is, these thefts were commenced, as it appears, but a few weeks after these Democratic reformers took possession. The books stolen aggregate in value about $10,000. The Democratic committee are trying to suppress the news.

The Mississippi Report.

The presentation of the report of the committee of the Senate sent to Mississippi to investigate the manner of conducting elections in that State in 1875, at length fairly places that subject before the country. A view of the contents of the report was given exclusively in these dispatches some days ago. The full text will now be read with that of horror that in this year of the centennial jubilee and in this enlightened republic such atrocities could be enacted. Democratic Senators like Bayard won't believe the narrative. It is possible that this report will give rise to considerable discussion before adjournment takes place. The President remarked to night that he had looked for this report with great interest, and that in every way incontrovertible facts already in possession of the Government showing a wide-spread conspiracy in the South to seize control of the United States, if needed by revolutionary measures, so as to secure their vote.

The River and Harbor Bill

as it passed to day, gives Erie harbor forty thousand dollars, and fifty thousand in bulk for old surveys.

The Louisiana Question.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will not make any recommendations upon the extradition question. It is believed to be in that condition at present which will necessitate the withdrawal of our diplomatic representative at the Court of St. James, should our Government see fit to reopen the subject. The course of Great Britain has been such as to call attention to measures looking to the negotiation of a new treaty would have to originate there. According to the present temper of our Government, it is doubtful if it would be certain any propositions at all, claiming that the old treaty answered every purpose.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1876.

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day adopted the report prepared by Mr. Springer in relation to the Venezuelan Commission, after cutting out large portions, especially the part referring to Minister Orth. The report is a large one and says: "The fraudulent character of the claims awarded having been determined, a further refusal on the part of the United States to recognize the right of Venezuela cannot be justified." The resolution accompanying the report requests the President, in addition to further demands upon Venezuela, and direction of the Secretary of State to suspend payment to holders of certificates awarded until March 4, 1877, unless Congress shall direct the same.

LAMAR STRICKEN BY THE HEAT.

About one o'clock Congressman Lamar was overcome by the excessive heat, and taken to the Speaker's room, where he soon recovered and returned to his seat in the House, remaining there for only a short time, much excitement and alarm.

THE KNOTT WHITEWASHING.

The Judiciary Committee to-day took up the report exonerating Knott in relation to the suppression of the Caldwell dispatch, and after some discussion readopted it, the Democrats voting "aye," and the Republicans "nay." Eyre was absent, the privilege of submitting a minority report, or preparing a resolution as a substitute, but the Republicans, knowing they would have no chance to carry it, let the whole Caldwell dispatches and testimony came into the House on final report, deemed it best not to do either.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill had a long session this morning, but adjourned without effecting a complete adjustment. It is understood that the only points of difference are those which relate to the salaries.

NEW FIVE PER CENTS.

An official call is issued for proposals for the five per cent. bonds of the funded loan of 1881, to the amount of $2,160,000, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments of the Commissioners of Alabama claims.

REPORT ON THE MISSISSIPPI INVESTIGATION.

The report presented by Senator Boutwell in behalf of the majority of the Mississippi Investigating Committee reaches conclusions that the present Legislature of Mississippi was elected by fraud and intimidation, and is therefore not a legal body. The resignation of Governor Ames was illegally effected by the Legislature; that Mississippi is under control of political organizations composed largely of armed men, whose common purpose is to deprive the negroes of the free exercise of their right of suffrage; that these organizations will, if left to themselves, retain control by force and fraud; that the power of the National Government will be invoked and should be exercised in order to make good its guarantee of a republican form of government to Mississippi. The report concludes: The measures necessary and possible in the exigency are three. First, laws may be passed by Congress for the protection of citizens in the respective States. Second, States in anarchy or where the armed communities by bodies of armed men, should be denied representation in Congress. Third, the constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government to every State will require the United States, if these disorders increase or even continue, and all milder measures shall prove ineffectual, to remand the State to a territorial condition, and through a system of public education and kindred means of improvement change the ideas of the inhabitants and reconstruct the government on a republican basis.

MORNING SESSIONS IN QUESTION—CROSS-EXAMINATION OF BLUFORD WILSON.

Bluford Wilson was cross-examined to-day by Representative Plaisted, of the sub-Committee on Whisky Frauds. He said he did not know of his own knowledge that the President was angry at the publication of the indorsement, "Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided," etc., on the Barnard letter. He did remember saying to Yaryan that importunity was required to produce such indorsement. He had been informed, however, that parties in St. Louis had besought the President to make some declarations, showing that he was in sympathy with those fighting the whisky ring. Witness then gave his reasons for believing that the President was not acting up to the indorsement, and repeated that the discovery of the "Sylph" telegram by Babcock seemed to have changed the mind of the President. The kitchen cabinet and boss ring, under A. R. Shephard and Babcock, were the cause of much trouble, their movements being directed against Secretary Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell.

Witness put in as evidence the Barnard letter with the President's indorsement. The President received this letter while at Long Branch, in July, 1875, and sent it to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, the address and words "private and confidential" being in the President's own handwriting:

WILKINSBURG, Mo., July 19, 1875.

DEAR GENERAL: Writing General Sherman in my behalf in 1864, you did me the high honor to close with "Mr. Barnard has been a sincere friend of mine when I the same, and when duty or fortune has no apparent possible chance of him ever deriving any benefit from it. You may trust Mr. B., with the assurance that he will betray no trust." Valuing these assurances of your high regard and confidence, I need hardly tell you how assiduously I have striven to prove worthy of and maintain the same, or refer to history for recurring evidences of the manifold intricacies of polished innuendoes and intrigues indulged around

THE INDIAN WAR.

Terry to Move Forward—An Indian Camp in Texas Broken Up—The Perils of Steamboating in the Northwest—Adventures of the "Far West"—A Cowardly Army Officer—Crook Trying to Join Terry—The Men of Both Commands Disheartened—Work on the New Forts.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A correspondent telegraphs that General Terry hopes to be able to begin his march by the 15th inst.

Under date of July 31, a correspondent from the *Republican*, it is intimated, bears the ear marks of John B. Henderson, assisting in the prosecution of the cases before the Grand Jury, the closing of which is simply infamous, and, I fear, aided in his old animosity by a report whispered around since Casey left the city by the apologists of the ring, that he said Mr. Bristow had deceived you and would not retain the Treasury portfolio thirty days. I have denied this assertion when made in my presence, and have written him what has been said. Neither Henderson nor Dyer like a bone in your body. They will do what the generality of lawyers consider their duty, nothing more, and, both inspired with political aspirations, will take good care to advance what they may regard their own or their friends' interest. Feeling this, I cannot but think that the interest of the Government and your own past record should be protected by additional counsel, known to be actuated by the highest sense of duty and fealty, regardless of prospective influence of the press, party or self aggrandizement. Attorney Eaton is a mere stick, and had it not been for high family and social influence, it is pretty well understood would have been impeached in his bankruptcy office sometime since. Again, as I have had occasion to say to Mr. Newcomb himself, I do not believe there will be a conviction of the indicted while he retains the marshalship. Convinced of this, of what I know has occurred and is occurring, I cannot but state it to you, the reason for which would make this communication too lengthy. Although I promise whose the velveted hand is that holds him in power, and why McKee, of the *Globe*, it has been generally understood for years, has been employed from six months engineering and manufacturing a "slug," as far back as 1871, it is stated and believed that he asserted your being connected with the Sylph matter, and whispered two portions of the divide, with the understanding among the initiated that one part was for the lamented Ford, not one cent of which, I am confident, was ever produced, did he get or would have taken. I am creditably informed that these facts could have been brought out but for interviews with and influences brought to bear upon a witness, and a seeming studied effort to shield him [McKee] under the audacious assertion that his indictment would lead to exposures that would be left behind to destroy the party of the Republic. McKee should be called before the Grand Jury and probed to the quick. [illegible] of transfers with Bonton, Blow and Walsh (indorser on Democratic purchase), Maguire, Newcomb and others do not want it. An indictment could and should be found. It may not take place from the influence exercised and will be continued to give him, and in this time will be worn out, as has been but for protecting others, and this by some of the very men herein named. Colonel Normile, prosecuting Circuit Attorney, Missouri, and Colonel Broadhead, friend, asked me on Saturday how far matters were going to be pushed toward them. I said I thought until the last man made restitution to his utmost ability to pay and were punished to the extent of the law, if the legal officers done their duty. He replied that both had told him that day when leaving that you would not push them up, or Babcock was lost. This is the kind of talk indulged in, and frequently by the *Globe* employés. Speaking openly of the Sylph, in his camp on the Big Horn, and is now camped near the mouth of Rosebud. The surrounding country has been fired by the Indians, and prairie fires extending for miles over the country in every direction, and Terry finds it difficult to get grazing for his horses.

A scout from General Crook reached Glendive on the 2d, barefooted and almost destitute of clothing. Crook was but seventy-five miles from General Terry's command, and was trying to reach him. The Indians, especially Sioux, are not off his men, driving his scouts and stealing his stock, so that his advance was very much retarded, only being able to make about six miles a day. The men in both commands are reported very much disheartened. The water is very low in the Yellowstone, and falling every day. The steamer Silver Lake left Glendive to-day with lumber for the new posts. The steamers Durfee and Josephine are expected daily. The Josephine passed Terry on the Yellowstone.

General Crook, from his camp on Goose creek, July 16th, wrote to General Terry as follows:

"GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 6th, brought into this camp on the 13th inst., by Corporal Comstock, of the Seventh Cavalry. I had determined to attack the Indians immediately after the arrival of my supply train, but about that time I learned that the hostiles had received reinforcements, and also learned at the same time that I could get eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry, so I concluded to defer the attack until after the arrival of these companies which now have been ordered here. I expect to be joined by them about the last of the present month. I will also take with me a sufficient party of mounted troops under Lieutenant Sibley, of the Second Cavalry, to escort one of my guides who was to accompany the party in our front. When they reached the point near where the Little Big Horn debouches from the mountains, they came upon a large party of hostiles, and were convinced that the village of the main body of the hostile was in that vicinity. Since then I have had nothing definite more than seeing large smoke rising down Powder and Tongue rivers, but am of opinion that they are still in the locality before mentioned by my guides, and I am rationed up to the end of September, and will share with you and your command the same as long as it lasts, should the two commands come together, whether the Indians shall be found in this or your department. If you think the interests of the service will be advanced by combination, I will move cheerfully serve under you. When the Fifth arrives here I expect to have about sixteen hundred fighting men, besides nine hundred friendly Indians, and if my action to move without any further delay. It is also my intention to leave the wagon train on Tongue river, near where it comes out from the Big Horn range; so, should you not meet any large band of Indians going down the river, or not receive further information from me, it would probably be best for you to move to my supply camp. We broke camp on the South Goose this morning and are going gradually along the foot hills to Rosebud, Tongue, and anticipate moving as far as the North fork of Goose about the same time my reinforcements come up."

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—About 300 men had been engaged by the Quartermaster's Department to start to-morrow for Big Horn and thence to the Yellowstone to build the new forts recently authorized by Congress. In consequence of low water in the Yellowstone, which prevents the forwarding of building material this fall, and the inability of the army to protect the builders of new forts, the Chief Quartermaster of this department late this afternoon countermanded the order for the forwarding of the men.

PHILADELPHIA.

More Hot Weather—Doings at the Encampment of the National Guard—Brokers Reinstated.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—The heat is again intense, and several cases of prostration are reported in the city.

The military encampment in the West Park, which now embraces nearly all the commands in the organization of the National Guard, is the center of attraction to Philadelphians and Centennial visitants. Crowds visit the encampment constantly. All the divisions of the State National Guard, except the first, are participating.

The encampment is under strict military discipline, no soldier being allowed to cross the guard line unless permitted to do so by the commanding officer of the company. Company and battalion drills were inaugurated yesterday, and will be continued every morning and afternoon during the encampment. The Second, Seventh and Sixth divisions will be reviewed this afternoon, and the Third, Eighth, Ninth, Fifth, Fourth and Tenth divisions to-morrow afternoon, by Governor Hartranft.

Five of the seven firms of brokers who were driven to suspend by the Hestonville collapse, were to-day reinstated by the Board of Brokers.

Rev. David Strang, of the American Mission, Osiout, Egypt, has returned to this country after an absence of ten years. Mr. Strang has not only attended to his duties in the Osiout Training College—the instruction being in the Arabic language—but has also preached, edited a newspaper, opened a medical school and delivered clinical lectures. He reports that Christian work is reaching grand results in Egypt, and that, under the influence of the native schools and the college at Osiout, it will be advanced far more rapidly than in the past. Mr. Strang has many friends and acquaintances in Western Pennsylvania. During the war he served, we believe, in the famous "Roundhead" regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers.

Fourteen laden cars of an oil train, at Athens Depot, N. Y., were burned on Sunday evening.

The rain fall for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.00 inch; New England, 1.10; Middle Atlantic States, 2.90; South Atlantic States, 2.95; Eastern Gulf States, 3.55; Western Gulf States, 1.00; Lower Lake region, 1.62; Upper

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1876.

THE New York police are breaking up the faro dens which invest that city, but MORRISSEY'S high-toned Saratoga gambling hell is still in full blast in the interest of TILDEN, HENDRICKS and "reform."

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS complains in his letter that "our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the high seas." Pirate SEMMES is an ardent supporter of TILDEN, HENDRICKS and "reform."

"THE dog has returned to its vomit and the sow to its wallowing in the mire." The Steubenville *Gazette*, hitherto for PETER COOPER, is satisfied that TILDEN'S letter means soft money, and therefore drops PETER for SHAMMY.

SOME of the papers are making sport of the Cologne *Gazette* because it stated that the Democratic National Convention was held "in the State of Louisiana." The error was not so great. The convention was interpenetrated with the White League spirit of Louisiana and the other reactionary Southern States.

THE nomination of TILDEN is already proving disastrous to the Democracy. Thus, for instance, the Chicago *Evening Telegraph* was prosperous as an independent paper; but it came out for TILDEN and is now numbered with the dead. It died simultaneously with the appearance of TILDEN'S letter of acceptance. That knocked it out of time.

GENERAL BEN. HARRISON says he does not see how he can avoid accepting the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Republicans of Indiana. It would have been much better had he been of that mind at first, when the Republican State Convention would have nominated him instead of ORTH; but his acceptance, now, will be the best thing that can happen the Republicans of *Indiana*.

THERE are still some sensible men in Virginia, as is plain from the following, extracted from the Lynchburg *Press:*

The mistake of the Southern people, in our humble judgment, is that they cannot or will not accept what is called "the situation." They are continually looking backward instead of forward. They are continually brooding over and longing for the "flesh pots" of slavery, while just before them is the land flowing with the milk and honey of peace, plenty and good will.

THE Democratic acceptance letters have fallen flat. The long delay in bringing them out caused a flutter of anxiety to see them; but the length of them deterred many from reading them, and very few had the courage to go through them. They were a nine hour's wonder, and will be lost to public view before a week is over. Some prosy orator may refer to them on the stump, and some editor may hereafter unearth them to quote their for gotten contents; but otherwise they will cease to attract attention.

ALTOGETHER too much importance has been attached, lately, to the letters of acceptance written by Presidential candidates; and the interest shown in the letters of TILDEN and HENDRICKS grew more, doubtless, out of the delay attending their publication than out of any special desire to see or read them. In previous contests the letters were regarded as a mere formality, and no one affected to regard them as an element in the canvass. The acceptance of the nominee is always assured; and his letter announcing acceptance is a simple acknowledgment of the receipt of a party favor.

"Let any one," says the New York *Times*, "ask any ten of his acquaintances, irrespective of party, what they think of Mr. TILDEN'S letter, and their smiles and shrugs will be an eloquent commentary on that precious document. They all began to read it and few of them got through. They looked for an emphatic, unequivocal expression of opinion on the great questions of the day, and found instead the misty sophisms of the demagogue. They expected to be impressed with the outpourings of a great mind and they were bored with the stale and stilted stuff of a pedagogue."

THE bill which has just passed the Senate organizing the signal service into a separate bureau, should be promptly acted upon by the House. It is a much needed measure. At present all the signal service officers and men are simply detailed from the army, and are always liable to be ordered away at a moment's notice, so that the service, important as it is, could be utterly disorganized at any time. It is already so crippled by the reduction of forces and of appropriations that its observations are greatly lessened and its usefulness greatly impaired. To detail to other duties a few more of its experienced officers and men will be to destroy it altogether.

THE record of the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, is made up as saying that BELKNAP was "acquitted" by it two thirds of the Senate having failed to vote for conviction. Technically, the ex-Secretary of War may be said to have been "acquitted" through the lack of sufficient votes to convict him; but if the word "acquitted" is used as meaning "not guilty," it is used incorrectly. Every Senator who voted, either "aye" or "no" believed him guilty of the crime with which he was charged; but those who voted "no" believed the Senate had no jurisdiction of the crime, and could not, therefore, pass upon it. He escaped, not because any one thought him innocent, but because he was arraigned before a court of doubtful jurisdiction.

BY THE following, which we clip from the New York *Bulletin*, it will be seen that the iron business, under free trade in Great Britain, France and Belgium, is in a much worse condition than in this country:

The English iron trade appears to be in a worse condition than ever, the cable announcing almost every day for a week past the failure of some prominent house connected with it. The great iron ship building interest is also sharing the depression, and the outlook for the future is aught but encouraging. The French iron trade is also reported to be in much the same condition, and from Belgium the accounts are but little better. The trade on this side is not in the least now to be affected by this condition of the foreign markets, one way or another. Business was certainly very unsatisfactory, but in the light of these reports, it is something to know that it is no worse than it is in other great iron producing countries.

THE submarine torpedoes for harbor defense on exhibition at the Centennial are the objects of great curiosity and wonder. It is evident that this system, the importance of which our own authorities as well as the governments of European nations have but lately begun to appreciate, will occupy a prominent feature in future wars. Like the system of "moveable turrets," it is yet in its infancy, and it is probable that both will gradually work a revolution in naval warfare. Nevertheless, it is proved by statistics that, notwithstanding the great advances which have been made in modern times in the art of war, and a man may slay his enemy though he be thousands of yards away, fewer men are killed in battle than there were centuries ago, when Greek met Greek with sword and bow, and battles were principally hand-to-hand conflicts.

TILDEN says he intends to make this "an aggressive campaign." The Democrats of Louisiana, in which State there is a clear Republican majority of upward of 20,000, intend likewise. At the recent convention held at Baton Rouge, "Governor" McENERY said:

We have got the Radical party on the defensive, and my doctrine is to aggress and aggress until we drive that element beyond the confines of Louisiana.

The meaning of this cannot possibly be misunderstood. The "Mississippi plan" is to be extended into that State, and probably South Carolina as well. It is almost certain that without national protection the first two of these States will be carried by TILDEN'S "aggressive" banditti in November next; and it is equally certain that with the protection which the Government owes to every citizen in every State will be cast by an overwhelming preponderance, for the candidates of the Republican party.

WE REFERRED, a day or two ago, to HENDRICKS' persistent championship of the iniquitous claim of a couple of swindling contractors, who had bribed the Government inspector to accept animals which were not according to the contract, and then when this fraud had been broken up, thrown up their contract. There is no doubt whatever that HENDRICKS shared the claim, if, indeed, he was not the entire owner. In prosecuting it he committed, as we showed, the grave offenses of collecting a fraudulent claim for a couple of swindlers and robbers of the Government, by using his official position and by importunity and favoritism, and of violating the law which makes it a crime for a Senator to act as attorney for any claim before any of the departments. The Indianapolis *Journal* now gives the sequel, so far as one of the parties to the swindle is concerned. After HALL'S conviction and sentence HENDRICKS undertook to procure his pardon from the President and was successful. After procuring his pardon he undertook to have him appointed to a responsible position in the New York Custom House, and in this he was also successful. So that HENDRICKS actually succeeded in having a convicted swindler of the Government pardoned out of the penitentiary and appointed to a position in the New York Custom House. Comment is unnecessary.

THIRD PARTIES.

The editor of the *Methodist*, replying to some of its correspondents who reproached it with forgetting that there is a Prohibition as well as a Greenback candidate for the Presidency, says:

We did not forget; and if we were editing a political paper we should, as our friend wishes, express our opinions quite fully. Peter Cooper, the Greenback candidate, has a national reputation as an upright and benevolent citizen of this city. The Prohibition candidate, Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, is well-known, and not without honor. All persons fully persuaded that either of these issues is of paramount importance, ought to vote accordingly. It is not the duty of anybody to go with a multitude to do what he considers evil. *Small parties have grown by personal fidelity to be large parties;* and every citizen must judge for himself.

The sentence we have *italicised* expresses a very common belief, but is none the less a very common fallacy. No small party, in this country, has ever grown to be a large one, by personal fidelity or otherwise. In all the history of politics in this country there is not an instance of any party that has grown large from a small beginning. The party that starts out with a small array of numbers invariably takes the downhill road.

We know that the old Liberty party is cited as a proof to the contrary, and there is a poplar belief that, by persisting faithfully in adhering to it, the numbers of its adherents gradually swelled until it grew into the full-blown life of the Republican party. But such is not the fact. The Liberty party was organized in 1840, and died in 1847. There were spasmodic attempts to revive its existence as late as 1852; but they were failures. The Free Soil party was organized upon its ruins in 1848, and polled in that year an increased vote; but the increase came from such in sincere men as VAN BUREN and the anti Cass Democrats, and as they soon after shrunk back into the Democratic party, the light of the Free Soil party went out in smoke, and every attempt to keep fragments of the broken mass together was thereafter a failure. There was an effort made to rally around HALE as an anti slavery candidate for President in 1852, but it had so little vitality that it soon shrivelled out of sight. The Liberty party polled about its highest vote in 1844, and it kept up a sickly life until 1847; and when the Free Soil movement of 1848 came on the Liberty party was not only completely absorbed in it, but died with it. The men who belonged to it were men of strong faith and persistent courage; but after breasting a bitter opposition for seven or eight years, without gaining any stronger foothold, they very naturally gave up a fight in which all the odds were all the time against them.

The Republican party was formed in 1856, and was not the outgrowth of the Liberty party, in any sense. The Liberty men hailed its advent and joined its ranks; but the party itself was a grand uprising of the people caused by the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the rampant pro-slaveryism of the Democratic party. The Whig party had made its last fight in 1852; the Know Nothing party, which sprang up in 1854, was snuffed out in 1855; and there being no organized opposition to the Democratic party, which was besotted in its devotion to slavery, the Republican party came into existence to supply a public necessity. It did not grow out of any other party; but sprang into full life, like MINERVA from the brain of JOVE.

It is idle, therefore, to regard the Republican party as the outgrowth of any preceding small party. Whatever anti slavery sentiment the Liberty and Free Soil parties gave birth to, went to help the formation of the Republican party, but they did not cause it. Political third-party action had been given up by the anti slavery men for several years prior to 1856.

The Greenback and Prohibition parties need not, therefore, base any hopes of future growth on the foundation of the experience of the Liberty party. The latter party never polled a large vote, and it never grew any in political importance from the day of its birth to the day of its death. It helped to make public sentiment, but not enough to keep it alive nor to lead to any positive results in its own life time.

DOGBERRY COCHRAN.

This is the name given by the Democratic (N. Y.) *Herald* to the Democratic Representative from the Twenty-third district, and the impartial observer will appreciate the fitness of the title. The *Herald* says:

Dogberry Cochran, when he examined ex-Attorney General Williams, would not allow him to repeat a statement made to him by the President. Dogberry Cochran wanted Grant to come in and swear himself. Yet when Bluford Wilson repeated columns of what he said to the President and the President to him, Dogberry Cochran had no objection whatever. We are afraid that Dogberry Cochran is either a hopeless partisan or that he has very little sense.

The *Herald* very complacently classifies our Representative as an ass, and Dogberry will find no lack of scribes to write it down. We very cheerfully perform our part in that way, and presume that he, like his namesake, is extremely anxious to have that act performed for him. He may not know, however, that he is an ass, and will possibly be surprised to learn the place he occupies in natural history.

ONE of the most important engineering works of modern times is about to be brought to successful completion. We refer to the work at Hallett's Point, New York harbor, which locality bears the suggestive name of "Hell Gate." At this point, which is on the East river, opposite the upper part of New York city, the current makes an abrupt turn, and, striking on the ledge at Hallett's Point, shoots with tearful velocity toward a sunken reef in the center of the channel. The object of the improvement is to cut away the reef at Hallett's Point to a depth of twenty-six feet, so that vessels of great draught may pass in safety over it, and also that the stream may not have such a dangerous turn and velocity imparted to it. Work was begun on the reef by the engineer corps in 1869, and has progressed more or less just as Congress has been more or less liberal in making appropriations. Over twenty thousand soundings were first made on the reef, which covers a space of about three acres, so that a very accurate plan of the surface was obtained. Great accuracy was necessary at this stage of the work, in order that the final success of the enterprise, as well as the lives of hundreds of workmen, might not be endangered. After the soundings were obtained and an accurate map of the surface made, a cofferdam was built, inclosing a small portion adjoining the shore, and a shaft was sunk to a convenient depth. From this shaft galleries were pushed out radially, great care being observed to leave a roof of an average thickness of ten feet. These galleries were then intersected by others at right angles, thus honeycombing the ledge and leaving a mere shell, or roof, supported by one hundred and seventy-three pillars, of an average thickness of ten feet. About thirty tons of nitro-glycerine and other explosives were used in the work. A great number of holes, four inches in diameter and ten feet in depth, were then drilled obliquely into the roof and pillars. This is the state of the work at present. Nothing now remains but the charging of these holes with nitro-glycerine and dynamite, of which about twenty tons will be used, and the final firing of the blast by electricity, which will take place on the 15th of September. After the charging is completed and the electrical connections made, the excavation will be flooded with water, which will serve the double purpose of tamping thoroughly the cartridges and of giving force to the explosion. In an engineering point of view, the work is already a success, the whole of it thus far having been accomplished without once piercing the roof. Had this happened, or had the roof been left so thin as to break down, the success of the undertaking would have been seriously endangered, and the loss of life must have been fearful. After the final explosion, which will shatter the roof and pillars, and drop the fragments into the cavity, enough of the rock will be removed by steam grapples to insure a depth of twenty-six feet at low water. Two less important reefs near Hallett's Point have already been removed, one by the process described and the other by steam submarine drills. When the work in hand shall have been completed, and one or two small rocks removed, no obstruction will remain in the East river to the passage of the largest vessels. It is a matter of great importance to the commercial interests of New York.

THERE is evidently an exaggerated impression prevailing in this country respecting the distress existing among the laboring classes of Great Britain. The New York *Times* compiles a table from a recent Parliamentary report, showing that in 1870 the weekly wages of farm laborers in the Eastern counties were from ten to eleven shillings; in 1873, from twelve to thirteen, and in 1876, from thirteen to fourteen, while their labor increased in efficiency. Miller laborers in the same counties received from sixteen to twenty shillings in 1870 and 1873, and from sixteen to twenty-two in 1876. In regard to the cotton spinners of Manchester it is stated that the operatives, who are paid on the same basis as in 1870, actually earn more money, on account of improvements in machinery by which a greater weight of yarn or cloth is turned off. In the Bradford worsted trade the overlookers receive thirty-five shillings in 1876, against thirty-two to thirty-three in 1870; the mechanics twenty-eight shillings, against twenty-six in 1870; the female weavers fifteen to eighteen shillings, against fourteen to sixteen in 1870; the female spinners nine and one-half to ten and one-half shillings, against eight and one half to nine and one-half in 1870; the combing-machine minders twelve shillings, against ten and one-half shillings in 1870, and the unskilled laborers (men) twenty shillings, against eighteen in 1870. All the above work three hours less per week than in 1870. The Huddersfield and Leicester woolen trade gives about the same results. With regard to the colliers and iron workers, it appears that since 1869 the advance in the wages of the South Wales miners was, at the highest point, about fifty-eight per cent., and that in May, 1876, they were still in receipt of five per cent. more than in 1869. The tables of the prices per ton paid for puddling in the North of England and in Staffordshire show about the same results. The national revenues, moreover, continue exceedingly steady, the receipts from excise during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1876, being £27,626,000, against $21,879,238 for the fiscal year 1870, and the customs receipts for 1876 £20,020,000, against £21,499,843 in 1870, notwithstanding that duties producing nearly eight millions sterling have been taken off during the intervening period. Pauperism, also, appears to be steadily on the decline, the total pauperism of England and Wales at the beginning of the present year amounting to 752,887, being 64,935, or eight per cent. less than at the beginning of 1875, while between January 1, 1876, and the same date in 1871, the decrease in the number of sane paupers has been 339,697, or thirty-three per cent. The able-bodied paupers numbered 189,839 in 1871, and 95,774 in 1876, being a falling off of nearly one-half. These statistics certainly do not indicate ruin, although it is likely that wages in that country will presently be reduced below the figures here given, that shorter time will be resorted to, and that many industries will be badly crippled before the end of the downward movement is reached.

TILDEN'S oracular utterances on the subject of civil service "reform" mean, when divested of their verbiage, that it will be time enough to talk of civil service reform when all the offices have been transferred from corrupt Republican hands to honest, hard-fisted Democratic paws. How it is to be "reformed" is aptly illustrated by the action of the lower branch of Congress, this session, in turning Union soldiers out of office and putting rebels in. There have, for instance, been discharged from the Doorkeeper's department twenty-three Union soldiers; from the Clerk's office, nineteen Union soldiers; from the postoffice, thirteen Union soldiers; and from the capitol police two, making fifty-seven Union soldiers discharged by the Democratic House since its organization last December. There were appointed in their places, in the Doorkeeper's department nineteen Confederates; in the Clerk's office, ten; in the postoffice, fourteen; capitol police, one, and three committee clerks—making forty-seven Confederate soldiers appointed. Many of the employes of the present House, such as extra messengers, soldiers and extra committee clerks do not appear in this enumeration, for the reason that they are paid upon vouchers instead of a regular roll. A great number of these extra employees are ex-Confederates. Such is Democratic civil service "reform" in a single co ordinate branch of the Government. If TILDEN should be elected the same method would unquestionably be extended not only throughout all the departments, but throughout the army and navy as well.

PERSONAL.

One of the Servian cavalry regiments is commanded by a woman "as beautiful as she is brave," but just how brave is not said. She is resolved to rival Joan of Arc, Mlle. de Ponstowojtor and other feminine fighters.

Dr. L. K. Cooney, of Newark, N. J., for many years professed to cure sickness miraculously, by simply laying his hands upon his patient. Now he is very ill himself, and probably to meet the question why he does not in this case use the gift of healing, he says that his disease is caused by absorbing the ailments of others.

Miss Laura C. Redden will be married, to-morrow, to Edward W. Searing, of Connecticut. Miss Redden, who is widely known as "Howard Glyndon," a favorite correspondent and vigorous poet, is deaf, having learned only recently to use her voice when addressing her friends. She is an accomplished and much admired lady, and will be congratulated by friends in all parts of the country.

A dispute between citizens of the towns of Windsor and Granby, in Connecticut, as to the place where Hayes' ancestors lived, is partly quieted by a letter from the Governor himself, in which he says: "A number of my ancestors were of the Hooker company. George Hayes, first of the names of my progenitors in America, is reported in Windsor in 1680 or 1682. Daniel, my great-great grandfather, lived in Simsbury, part now Granby, near Salmon Brook."

The social phases of life at the Centennial Exhibition make a stay very agreeable to foreigners who remain long enough to form acquaintances. Several of the English jurors who were at Vienna in 1873 say that they received more invitations to dinners and evening assemblies during the first fortnight of their adjourn here, than during the whole time they were at the Austrian fair. The Philadelphians have practiced a generous hospitality toward their gusts.

The Hartford *Courant* tells this story, which is too good to be lost: A clergyman went to a livery stable, one hot day, recently, to get a team. While waiting for it to be harnessed, he pulled off his coat and sat down in a convenient chair. A doctor came for *his* horse, and seeing the parson in his shirt sleeves remarked, facetiously: "You are the man I want. I should like to get you to help me about my haying." The parson said, with a twinkle in his eye: "I can't pitch, and I can't mow but poorer than I can *take after you*—I am just going to attend a funeral."

AS A pioneer of a large trade with Interior China, much importance is attached by British commercial writers to the little railroad which, as heretofore noted, has been recently completed between Woosung and Shanghai. The locality of the new line has been well chosen for the work which it will have to accomplish. Woosung is on the south bank of the southern entrance of the Yang-tse-kiang, by which river and its tributaries, and by canals, Shanghai is said to have commercial intercourse with one-third of China. Immediately above the port there is a bar of such dimensions that large ships can only cross it at high water and at full tides, and hence the landing of merchandise at Woosung saves much valuable time and much expense which would otherwise be unavoidable. The railway will therefore be one of the chief gates through which European produce will enter China. The London *Times* notes with a feeling of satisfaction that the fears with regard to the feeling of the population have now been completely laid at rest, and some of the native merchants have shown their good will towards the enterprise and their confidence in its success by taking up shares which had been judiciously reserved for them. The editor adds:

"The conservatism of the court mandarins, however obstructive it may be, cannot in the long run prevail over the general experience of what is convenient and profitable, and thus, as human nature in China is like what it is elsewhere, the future of railways in the Empire may be looked upon as tolerably secure. Even apart from the great and constantly increasing commercial interests which must be involved, it will be impossible for the authorities to remain hostile, or even indifferent, to a system which will eventually bring the most distant provinces under immediate and direct control."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Pierrepont indulges in spirits.

Kansas is doing well in the silk business.

The wool clip of Michigan is the largest ever known.

The Turkish army now equipped and in the field numbers 300,000.

The geological survey of Colorado will be completed this summer.

Is Canada to be made a base of supplies for a hostile army of savages?

Even diamonds are said to be depreciating in the European markets.

The Kindergarten system of education is rapidly gaining ground in this country.

A new English novel, "The Golden Butterfly," speaks of "Grant at Gettysburg."

They have guanoed their finances in Peru, and consequently they are looking up.

The drought has partially destroyed the sugar corn crop, and but little will be canned this year.

It is worthy of note now that the Nevada silver mines are being pushed to their utmost capacity.

Asia, the country of the Orient, can afford to lose a few people by war. She has a population of 799,000,000.

The Democratic press of the South call Lamar's speech on the Hamburg massacre "as but of gush for Northern ears."

The Episcopalians are building a memorial church at Gettysburg, to be called the Church of the Prince of Peace.

The Canadians have succeeded in opening up an increasing trade in live cattle between their country and England.

The little roots of a grapevine will gradually turn away from their original direction to entwine a bone. These are the dog days.

Chicago will kill and pack nigh half a million of hogs, this summer. Her population is not seriously diminished, however.

The next general meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held at Saratoga from the 5th to the 8th of September.

There is going on in California, this centennial year, more construction of railroads than in any previous period of the State's history.

Over a thousand men, disappointed in obtaining gold in the Black Hills, are about to leave for Eastern Montana on a prospecting tour.

Great things in the grain trade are expected by folk on our Pacific coast, and all grain there is golden grain and no chaff about it.

In England they complain of having experienced the fate of St. Lawrence, this summer. They have been broiled, and done to a turn.

The literary dead-beats of Europe have been attracted here in large numbers by the Centennial, but they are gradually being starved out.

Chicago is making, in a quiet way, a bid for the cotton trade of Texas and the Southwest, which is now largely transacted at St. Louis.

During a recent heavy thunder storm in Dutchess county, New York, hundreds of wild geese were killed on a pond where they had settled.

The grasshoppers which invaded Portugal in immense numbers this season committed suicide by flying into the rivers Agueda and Coa.

"Economy." The city records of Ann Arbor, Michigan, are tumbled promiscuously into old boxes and barrels in the upper story of a hotel.

Prof. Whitney, of Yale College, is going to publish an English grammar for the schools. Now we shall have something simple and intelligent.

Connecticut legislators are no more careful than those of other States. At the recent session they amended a law which, a year ago, was wholly repealed.

Some summer-packed pork shipments from this country to Liverpool have been condemned by the English Government inspectors and destroyed on the docks.

The *Methodist* speaks of churches so badly ventilated that "Gabriel might blow his trumpet, and, after the novelty of the first five minutes, people would grow drowsy."

Exportation of iced beef to England, on a large scale, began at New York last week. It can be sold in the English market at twenty-five per cent. less than the price of the home article.

When the war of the Revolution began there was but one man in Massachusetts who was worth more than thirty thousand dollars; there are now forty-five worth more than a million.

There has been discovered a mine of excellent bituminous coal on the middle fork of the Coquille river, Oregon, about fourteen miles above tide water. One vein is seventeen feet thick.

The New England apple crop is immense ly heavy, this year, and trees will suffer from breaking branches. Merchants are buying heavily of green apples, at one dollar a barrel, for shipment.

In the Jordan river, Upper Michigan, trout abound in such numbers that recently a party of four persons, after six days fishing, caught 2,000. Jordan is not always a hard road to travel.

"The embodied thought of the world crystalized into every conceivable form" is what Walt Whitman calls our great Exhibition, and that is perhaps as good a definition as has yet been given.

In Jefferson county, Florida, is found a black mineral which resembles graphite, but which, under the blowpipe, gives off a strong smell of petroleum. It is used by the inhabitants of the region for polishing boots.

There is a very heavy run of salmon in the Columbia river, and to so great an extent as to tax all the canners to their utmost ability, compelling some establishments to turn their attention to barreling their surplus fish.

A white quartz rock has been discovered in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan which promises to find a ready market among Bessemer steel manufacturers, by whom it is pulverized and used to line the steel converters.

"Bat guano" to the amount of fifteen or twenty thousand tons has been found in a cave twenty miles northeast of San Antonio, Texas. It has been pronounced a valuable fertilizer by the United States Commissioner of Agriculture.

The wool clip of the country last year was nearly two hundred million pounds, whereas in 1860 it was only sixty-five millions. In 1875 the country bought about fifty million dollars' worth of woolen goods and eleven millions worth of wool.

An eminent French civil engineer who has been taking a careful survey of the English coal mines, concludes, as the result of his examination, that they cannot be exhausted in less than eight hundred years. The present production is 130,000,000 tons annually.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President
JAMES K. STEVENSON.....Secreta y

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In a great variety of styles and materials, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents a yard, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernadines.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantines.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.
TThs

BANK STATEMENTS.
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 29th of July, 1876. Published by order of Board of Trustees, in accordance with section 9 of Charter:

Cash on hand		$ 124,009 91
Expenses and Office Furniture		6,970 99
Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities		867,622 33
Banking House		30,000 00
Real Estate		63,497 32
		$1,092,100 55
Capital Stock		$ 800,000 00
Contingent Account		65,000 00
Premium and Interest		34,672 08
Deposit Account		693,170 87
Dividends Unpaid		1,457 60
		$1,092,100 55

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny, }
Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st July, A. D. 1876.
WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$	500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance		515,863 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment		78,138 07
Net Surplus		616,159 88
		$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$	177,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate		715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)		589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)		47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)		6,360 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals		35,462 34
Real Estate		50 487 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876		19,604 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission		70,040 40
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office		3,410 13
		$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
THF Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. H. PALMER & CO,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $ 40,443,395.99.
SURPLUS $3,916,531.48
DIVIDENDS $3,037,872.83. RATES EXPOSED EBRUARY 1874 30 PER CENT.
S.S.BARRIER. Resident

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 59 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

DRY GOODS.
1876. Establishe
WM. SEMPL
OPENING THIS DAY, OF PUR AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF ENT WIDTHS, AND "SICILIAN" UM AND NAVY BLUE, BROWN, C ERS, WINGS, FLOWERS, NEW H
Dress Goods.
Special good bargains in our large and varied assortment of Seasonable Dress Goods, from 8c per yard upward to finest qualities.
Black Goods.
Special inducements offered in our Black Goods Department. At 15c to 81 per yard, the very best possible value for the money in all grades of Union, all-Wool and Silk-warp Cashmeres.
Cashmeres.
Colored Cashmeres, in all new shades, at lowest prices.
New Silks.
We respectfully invite the attention of our patrons to the unusual good value in our Silk Department; to the quality of our Black Silks from 75c to $4 50 per yard; and to our line of Black Silks from $1 to $2 50 per yard. While in Fancy Check and Striped Silks superior bargains are offered.
Hernanis, Etc.
Our lines of Hernanis and Grenadines, Black and Colored, all qualities, offered much less than usual prices.
Our unusually active trade shows the prices at which our goods are offered and the value for the money are fully appreciated.
OUR "LADIES' JOURNAL" THIS MONTH, LATEST FASHION MAILING. SAMPLE COPY MAIL
G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis AND Grenadines.
We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.
Domestic Goods,
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of
KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.
G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.
WSTTHS
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, PRINTING, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.
WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Evergreen Wreathing.
5,000 Yards Arbor Vitæ Wreathing
For sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
113 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED. TTS

NEXT PRESIDENT.
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 7, 1876.

No new features are to be chronicled concerning local monetary affairs. The increase in business, if there is any, is so gradual as to be imperceptible. There is, we think, a little more business among the banks than two weeks ago, but it is all in the regular routine and does not furnish any stimulus to general activity. That it will eventually grow into a fair degree of activity when the fall trade opens, all hope and many believe; though there are many reasons for doubting that the demand for money will reach more than ordinary activity this year. At present the money market here is abundantly supplied with funds and easy, with most of the business done in the regular run of business at 7@9 per cent. by the banks to their customers. The financial markets elsewhere are without changes of importance. Gold declined slightly in New York to-day, which shows that the action of the House for the repeal of the Resumption act has lost all its influence on the gold market, by reason of the evident impossibility of that repeal becoming a law. The approaching sale of Alabama award bonds by the Treasury also affects the gold premium.

—The *United States Economist* suggests a feature which might be added to the published statements of the banks with the best possible results. It is that they publish additional columns, showing the kind and quantity of securities which they hold as collateral. The columns suggested need not show the amount of each particular loan, nor that of the security thereon held; but to give the sum total of each kind accepted to secure outstanding loans, would enable the stockholders and depositors of each bank to understand the management of the institution, and thus to have a solid basis for confidence in its stability, while the publicity insured would be a useful check against mismanagement. This practice would also enable the public to know how much of the stock was under pledge and how much on the market, and thus to avoid false notions as to prices; while the amount accepted as security would inform the public of the estimate placed on it by experts, and thus to avoid mistakes in investment.

To the objection likely to be urged that this would be an impracticable innovation, the reply is evident that the present system of bank statements was considered so not many decades ago. It would be only carrying out that policy of publicity which has been found so useful, not only by preventing reckless or unsafe banking, but also by inspiring and increasing public confidence in the soundness of the banking system so evidenced. The *Economist* says with reference to the plan: "It is really an essential part of the weekly taking of stock by the banks. Stockholders and the public may well say, 'You tell us how much you have out on loan; that is well; but what have you to show for all this cash that has left your keeping?' The answer would be furnished by the two additional columns proposed, and would unquestionably add to public confidence; and as nothing is more essential to the prosperity of the community than that the banks should be so managed as to deserve and command full confidence from the public, no suggestion to that end, however small, should go unconsidered."

—The financial action of the House of Representatives on Saturday will generally be recognized as simply a political move without being inspired by any real understanding of the monetary problems in this country. One action, however, deserves commendation, namely, the passage of the resolution to raise a commission to inquire into the causes and effects of the change in the relative value of gold and silver, the advisability of restoring the double standard, and what the relations between gold and silver coins should be, the policy of continuing legal tender notes in circulation concurrently with metallic standards, and the policy and best means of facilitating the resumption of specie payments. What is most needed is sound information on these subjects. The more inquiry and discussion there is, the better the chance of reaching wise conclusions.

—The following is the Baltimore view of the recent action of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with reference to rates on petroleum shipments from this city:

According to the Baltimore *Sun*, the agents at that city of what are known as the "outside" refineries at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, held a conference in Baltimore recently, at which it is reported a plan of compromise was considered by which their oil will come to that city. Certain persons, it is stated, are sent and are sending their product to Baltimore, but the "outside" ones objected to paying the rates charged by the railroad company, and have been shipping to tidewaters via canal to Alexandria and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. If this oil should come to Baltimore, from 20,000 to 25,000 barrels a month would be added to the receipts. There is a better feeling in the Baltimore petroleum trade at present than has been known for years. The Canton refineries are all in operation upon the crude products brought over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and refined oil in large quantities is received via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for direct shipment abroad. A number of vessels are loading, or are chartered to load, one ship with 10,000 barrels and another with 5,000 barrels. The very considerable advance in petroleum is attributed to a cross-production at the wells and leases and for a light run of crude petroleum. Statistics prove that the liquor consumption of the "drinking oil" is increasing. Prices are chronicled from it at different dates and localities, and probably 200,000 barrels of oil were exported. The "water white" oil, as it is called, has been sold has given it wide popularity in Europe, and even at advanced figures it would still be in demand, because nothing else can be substituted for it at the same price, and it is generally thought that there is a very prospect for those engaged in producing and refining this product.

—An Albany dispatch of to-day says: A mortgage for $32,000.00, $30,000.000 to bear 7 per cent. interest and $2,000,000 6 per cent., given by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Wm. H. Vanderbilt was recorded to-day in the count, clerk's office of this city.

—The New York Central Company has just paid off $1,360,000 of the 7 per cents, issued in 1856 and now due. The Lake Shore Company has paid off $924,000, the orginal mortgage on the Toledo, Monroe and Detroit branch. These are steps in the right direction, and tell well for the credit of the companies concerned, if they did not raise the required amounts by sale of consolidated mortgages. Such a course must, necessarily change the *locale* of the public liability.

—The following are the latest new national banks: 2339—Amwell National Bank, of Lambertville, N. J. Authorized capital, $60,000; paid in capital, $36,500. Samuel Little, President; William V. Cooley, Cashier. 2340—First National Bank of Ogallala, Nebraska, authorized capital, $100.00; paid in capital, $41,025. H. D. Fiedeman, President; John B. Smith, Cashier.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 7, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112	112	112	112	112	111½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119½	119½	....	....	119½	....
5-20's, 1865	116	116	....	....	116	....
5-20's, 1865, coup	117½	117½	....	....	117½	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119½	119½	....	....	119½	....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	119½	119½	....	....	119½	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	121½	121½	....	....	121½	....
5-20's, 1868, coupon	121½	121½	....	....	121½	....
10-40's	115½	115½	....	....	115½	....
10-40's, coupons	119	119	....	....	119	....
Currency, 6's	127½	127½	....	....	127½	....
New 5 per cents	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Western Union Tel	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Quick silver	11	11	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	34½	34½	....	....	34½	....
Panama	118	118	....	....	118	....
Adams Express	112	112	....	....	112	....
Wells-Fargo Express	83½	....	....	....	83	....
American Express	59	59	....	....	59	....
United States Express	66	66	....	....	66	....
New York Central	103½	103½	....	....	103½	103½
Erie	13½	13½	....	....	13½	....
Michigan Central	93	93	....	....	93	....
Michigan Southern	83½	83½	....	....	83½	....
Illinois Central	87	87	....	....	87	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88½	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	39½	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	68½	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
St. Paul common	37	37	....	....	37	....
Do. preferred	68	68	....	....	68	....
Wabash, common	13½	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	102½	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	12½	12½	....	....	12½	....
Un'n Pacific	58	58	....	....	58	....
Harlem	118	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jos	10½	11	....	....	10½	11
Atlantic & Pacific pfd	14	....	....	....	....	2
Iron Mountain	14	....	....	....	....	....
C., C. & I. C	3½	....	....	....	....	....
Mis-ouri Pacific	32	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, Apr	32	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, J&J	32	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	100½	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	50½
Reading	....	....	44¾
United Cos. of N. J	140	....	....
Phila. & Erie and N. Central	25	10½	....
Lehigh Valley	56½	56¾	....
Allegheny Valley	101	101¾	....
Central Transportation	46	46	....
Empire Transportation	50	....	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Money easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $161,000. Free Assistant Treasurer disbursed $77,000. Clearings $9,000,000. Sterling dull; actual business sixty days 487¾; eight 489¾.

GOLD.

Gold weak, opened at 112¼ and closing at 111¾. Carrying rates ½@1 per cent. Loans also made flat. The decline was due to the announced sale of 5 per cent. Alabama indemnity bonds, which are to be paid for gold and he sold afterwards sold for currency.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds steady. State securities dull. The week opened with an improved feeling at the Stock Exchange and a general advance in speculative shares. Subsequently, however, rumors were circulated of the speedy dissolution of the coal combination and bears accordingly hammered coal shares freely. New Jersey Central broke from 55¾ to 50¾, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 94½ to 90¾. The remainder of the list was heavy at a decline of from ¼ to 1 per cent. from the highest point of the day. Transactions small and dealings, except in a few instances, devoid of animation. At the close the market was somewhat steadier in tone and prices showed a recovery of from ¼ to ½ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Rock Island was exceptionally weak. Transactions 61,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Western Union, 9,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 7,000 Michigan Central, 7,000 New Jersey Central and 8,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	70¾	Rock Island	105
Quicksilver	11	St. Paul	36¾
Do. preferred	16	Do. preferred	68¼
Pacific Mail	33¾	Toledo & Wabash	2
Mariposa	6½	Do. preferred	3
Do. preferred	14½	Ft. Wayne	102½
Adams Express	112	Terre Haute	6
Wells-Fargo Ex	83½	Do. preferred	17
American Ex	59	Chicago & Alton	100
U. S. Express	67	Do. preferred	107¾
New York Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	12¾
Erie	13½	Delaware & Lack	93
Do. preferred	20	Atlantic & P. Tel	17¾
Harlem	137	Missouri Pacific	32
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	34
Michigan Central	93¾	Indiana Central	34
Panama	118	Washington & Q	11½
Lake Shore	83½	Hannibal & St. Jo	10
Illinois Central	87¾	Union Pacific stock	58¼
Cleveland & Pitts	95	Central Pac. bonds	109¾
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pac. bonds	104¾
Do. preferred	67¾	Pa. land grants	104¾
C., C., C & I	37	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	94¾
N. J. Central	90¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120½	New 5's	117¼
5-20's, 1865	116	10-40's, registered	115½
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	10-40's, coupons	119
5-20's, 1867	119¾	Currency 6's	126½
5-20's, 1868	120½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¼	Virginia, old	27¼
Tennessee, new	44¼	Missouri 6's	106
Virginia, new	28		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 7, 1876.

The business of the day in wholesale and jobbing lines was moderate, but showed some improvement over the state of trade prevalent during July. Business, however, is not by any means active as yet, and we hardly look for anything more than a very moderate trade until the Fall activity gets fairly under way during the latter part of the month. Nothing very important was noted in values to-day. Sugars are somewhat easier and quotable about ⅛c lower than last week. In the produce market we note the appearance of grapes and plums, though not much trade is done in these lines as yet. Grain, breadstuffs and provisions are without change in their general characteristics. We look for a reduction in the price-lists on brooms will be made to-morrow. In other lines we learned of no news of especial importance.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	750	Apples, bbls	91
Corn, bus	475	Cheese, bxs	26
Wh at, bus	400	Butter, pkgs	43
Oats, bus	1,248	Bacon, lbs	21,852
Potatoes, bus	292	Bacon, pcs	2,382

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—A little more business is done in the grain line, but the aggregate transactions are limited and prices are easy. Wheat is in very moderate demand, at former quotations. We note sales of 2 cars medium Ohio red at $1 08, 2 cars prime Indiana on $1 20. We quote nominally at $1 10@1 15 for prime Indiana red winter; $1 10@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania choice new red winter; $1 10@1 15 for new white winter and $1 20@1 25 for old. Corn is in better demand and rather easy. We quote shelled at 57@58c for prime yellow. Kansas is quoted at 50@52c and Ohio at 54@55c for high mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 54@56c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed. Oats continue easy at about yesterday's figures with an abundant supply. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and white at 36@38c white do 2@3c; Western white 33@36c. 36c offered for new Ohio and Pennsylvania white. Rye is easy at 80@82c. Barley is quiet at 90 bid, looking sales rule 85@90c above quotations.

FLOUR—There is a steady and moderately active demand and the market is likely to continue without change until the new crop flour makes its appearance. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The following are some of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 00; Minnesota, $6 25@6 50; Spring wheat, $6 00@6 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 00@5 00 ₱ barrel; $4 25@4 50 for Rye flour and $5 00@5 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—There is little or nothing to report in the hay market. We quote loose at $7 00@13 00 per ton according to quality. The business in baled is chiefly from store on a basis of $17 00@18 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track nominally as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 per ton; No. 2 $13 00@14 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—The mills of this and next week. We note a sale of 1 car bran at $11 50. We quote bran at all 00@12 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $15 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market was again rather easy but prices were retained as last quoted, with a moderate demand for prime to choice fruit. We quote at $1 50@1 75 for choice; 50c@$1 25 for common.

BEANS—Are wholly out of market and prices are entirely nominal at 85@90c per bushel for hand-picked.

BUTTER—The change of the weather this afternoon imparts a little more confidence to the market, and prevents any further decline on the choice grades of solid packed. There is hardly enough confidence in the future, however, to justify holding for higher prices, and the commission houses readily accepted current rates. The demand continues active for fancy creamery makes, packed with ice, which sold readily at 20@22c. We quote choice solid packed at 17@18c; prime 13@16c.

CHEESE—The cheese trade is almost steady with a fair jobbing demand and not quite the supply somewhat decreased by a disposition among the factories to hold for the advance of fall. The early stage of the season however and the possibility of more hot weather before the close of the month render the success of such a move rather doubtful. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8½@9c for choice and 7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We note quote common for choice apples at 3@4c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches 4@5c for halves and 10@11c for evaporated; peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 9@10c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 20@25c. Plums 6@7c.

EGGS—The market continued weak and easy with a very limited demand. We quote strictly fresh at 12@12½c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots for prime to choice.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There was a moderate demand and prices were very similar to those ruling last week. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions $2 00 ₱ barrel; cabbage $7@12 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers 1 50 ₱ bushel. Blackberries $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel; 25@30c ₱ basket; whortleberries are at 75c@$1 00 ₱ bucket; peaches are in improved supply at $2@2 50 ₱ box for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common; watermelons $50 00@75 00 ₱ hundred.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with some-tic ruling at 20@23c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 35@38c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The market was a little more active and there was a fairly steady trade in prime grades. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel for prime Early Rose; $1 25@1 50 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 60@65c ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is moderate demand at 15@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The market continued steady and active today without any decided change in the quoted values. There is a strong demand and firm feeling on hams and bulk meats, and lard shows a slight upward tendency. Receipts are rather below the average.

BACON—The trade is active and steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $1 50@2 00.

LARD—The market was unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13c ₱ lb; in packages of 50 lbs in 5-lb caddies 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra winter No. 1 at 85c; No. 2 at 75c; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

TALLOW—There was a easy feeling with light business at $20 50@21 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, 8¾@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The demand for the leading staples in the grocery trade was steady to-day, without material change in prices current, which are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23 c	Standard A	11¾c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard A	11¼c
Prime Rio	21 c	Do. extra C	11c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	Do. do	10¼c
Java	25½	Franklin, ₱	10¾c
Roasted Coffees		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	26 c	Crushed	12¾c
21 grades do, 24	@24½c	Powdered	12¾c
Rio, in bulk	21 @25c	Granulated	12¾c
Java, in papers	32@35c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Str'y ch. N. O	45c
Teas.		Prime	62@65c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	25c@ 40	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Enery	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	25c@ 75	Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25
Spices.		S. B. Soap, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Carl'a	6½@7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Patna	7 c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	6 c	Extra olive	3 50
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ lb	9 c
Starch.		Do. Pittsburgh	6@7c
Pearl	5½@6 c	California, ₱ box	4 20
Silver gloss	9½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7½@8 c	Bi-carb, in bbls	5½@6 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in 1-lb papers	6½c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	30@35 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	115	Stearine	12@13 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—The market is moderatively active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, lf-bbls	3 00
No. 2 do	14 00	Lake trout, bbls	4 50
Large No. 3 do	11 50	Large George's codfish, ₱ lb	5½c
No. 3 medium	9 50	Medium do	5 c
Whitefish	5 50	Boneless codfish	6½c
California salmon, lf-bbls	9 00	Halibut do	12½c
Labrador herring, split, ₱ bbl	8 00	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
Lake do, lf bbls	2 25	Scaled herring, do	50 c
		Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 50@3 00; London layers do $4 00; Valentias, new, 10¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas 13c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 35. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 35c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Grenoble 16c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 10c. Smyrna figs 15c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $12 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather dull and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $1 75; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 55; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

August 7.—The market showed some fluctuations in crude during the day but the general position of prices was unchanged at the close.

Refined was quiet but steady.

CRUDE—The market opened quiet at the advanced rates of Saturday, $2 20 bid for Conduit and United. Shortly after it weakened to $2 18¾ and had every appearance of further depression. During the afternoon on buyers coming in, the decline was checked and an advance to $2 20 was established, which price is now bid. Shipment was quietly in demand, at 3 92½ having been paid and now bid.

REFINED—The market was generally steady, with a fair jobbing trade and the supply somewhat decreased by a disposition among the factories to hold for the advance of fall. The early stage of the season however and the possibility of more hot weather before the close of the month render the success of such a move rather doubtful. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8½@9c for choice and 7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We note quote common for choice apples at 3@4c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches 4@5c for halves and 10@11c for evaporated; peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 9@10c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 20@25c. Plums 6@7c.

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LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra winter No. 1 at 85c; No. 2 at 75c; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MOLASSES—There was a easy feeling with light business at $20 50@21 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—The market was generally steady, the fluctuations in crude not producing any quotable alteration in prices here. The tone of the market was rather quiet, but refiners showed no disposition to concede anything on prices, and Saturday's quotations were fully maintained. We quote standard white at 14@14½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works. New York rules at 17c@17¼c. Philadelphia is quoted at 17¼c and Baltimore rules at 17¾@17¾c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 17¾@17½c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 55@1 60 for city made; $1 40@1 45 for country do.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, August 7, closing 8.—Petroleum is held as before. There is a very quiet tone just at present and nothing is doing or import ance in the way of trade. Crude in bulk is quoted at 93c, and 153c in shipping order; refined 17¾c; cases 21¾@23c; naphtha 11c for city. Baltimore delivery quiet at 17¾c. Philadelphia do 17¾c.

TITUSVILLE, August 7.—Market quiet and steady at $2 45.

OIL CITY, August 7.—Market firm but inactive at $2 28½ bid for United; immediate shipment dull at $2 47½@2 50.

TIDIOUTE, August 7.—Market very quiet and weak at $2 47½@2 50.

PARKERS, August 7.—Market firm; quiet $2 28½ bid; $2 30 asked; shipments 2,000 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—Market quiet; standard white 17 7-16@17½c; crude 8¾c; cases 20¾c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 7.—Petroleum dull; crude 93c; refined 17¾c; cases 21@21½c; naphtha 11c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—Petroleum quiet; crude in barrels 13½c; refined 17¾c.

CLEVELAND, August 7.—Petroleum quiet; standard white, 110 degrees test, 16c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	4,907
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	4,667

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 7, 1876.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Below we give the arrivals by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as furnished by Mr. Stone. It will be seen that the run of cattle is about the same as last week, being 425 head, against 434 head last week.

Cattle.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
Kerney & Carr	Chicago	28
Gerson, M. & Rick	Chicago	59
Gerson & Lobman	Chicago	102
James Hunter	Chicago	17
Moonshine & Rick	Chicago	18
J. Lobman	Chicago	20
Head & Trimble	Orrville	16
R. O. Campbell	Salem	18
John Eschley	Indianapolis	32
S. H. Cockins	Bellaire	20
C. W. Montgomery	Newark	34
Forsyth & Finnic	Cambridge	24
E. Holderman	Zanesville	54
Total this week		425
Total last week		434

Hogs and Calves.

F. Sponsaller, Bayard, Ohio, 68 hogs and calves.

It is proper to add that quite a number of cattle were sent in to the Allegheny yards that part of the plethora there last week. And the numbers have still further increased by small parcels being driven in from the surrounding counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Butler, Beaver and Lawrence, so that the total offerings would reach fully 650 head, or just about the same as last Monday.

There was one noticeable feature in the market to-day which was the number of heavy fat cattle. Buyers, as a rule, prefer a lighter class of stock the go by, preferring good 900 to 1,000 lbs cattle. It is therefore possible that some of the big bullocks had been sleeping in the pens for days will find purchasers. Sales in a retail way as follows:

Good butchers'	$7 25@7 50
Fair butchers	6 00@7 00
Roughs	6 00@6 25

SHEEP.

The run of sheep, or rather lambs, as this class greatly predominates, fell short of last week, which had been quite a strengthening to the market, though prices were no better, if as good as those ruling last Monday. The offerings would all be disposed at the following figures:

Choice 95 to 110 lbs (few on sale)	$4 25@5 00
Good 85 to 90 ₱ lbs	3 75@4 00
Good 75 to 80 ₱ lbs	3 00@3 50
Common 70 to 75 ₱ lbs	2 50@3 00
Lambs, per head	1 50@4 00

MILCH COWS.

Few on sale and prices ranged from $30 00@65 00 as to milking qualities.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 7.—Beeves—Receipts 4,720 head, making 13,447 cases during the week against 10,260 head last week. Quality mixed, mainly common and medium; supply excessive, and the week closes with a decline from over will for the selling interest experienced this week. A low rate of prices for the future prime lots went at $10@25; fair to very choice steers $8 75@10 00; common and medium native $5 00@7 50; Texans $3 50@5 00; Kansas, Texas and Colorado $6 50@7 50. About 50 car loads unsold.

CALVES—Receipts, 16,050 head, making 30,920 head for the week, against 32,730 head last week. Demand not equal to the supply; market dull and weak at a reduction of 25@50 ₱ head from the close of last week on some of the poorest at 25@75 ₱ head; large common to prime lots jumbs $3 00@5 75. Slow sales.

SWINE—Receipts 8,170 head, making 71,390 for the week, against 17,960 head last week. None offered alive.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500 head. Market active, firm and 10c higher; good to $4 90@5 00; Texans $4 00@5 00; common to fair. Shipments 4,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 4,000 head. Market opened steady, closing weak and a shade lower; common $5 00@5 25; fair to good $5 30@5 50; prime $5 60@5 75. Shipments 2,400 head.

Sheep—Receipts 800 head. Market firm; common $4 00@4 25; good to choice $4 50@5 00.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—Cattle dull and lower; 3,900 head sold at $6 00@6 25 for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; $5 50@5 75 for fair to good do; $4 00@5 00 for common.

Sheep—Unchanged. Sales of 12,000 head.

Hogs—Lower; sales of 3,500 head at $5 25@9 75.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—Hogs—Demand fair and market firm; fair to good light $5 30@5 60; heavy $5 40@5 60; common and rough lots $5 25@5 00.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—Hogs steady and in good demand; Yorkers and bacon $5 00@5 25; butchers' $5 15.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but a lower rates and weak; No. 2 Chicago spring 88c spot; 91¾c September; 91½c October; No. 3 do 82¾c; rejected 66@66c. Corn in fair demand, a shade lower; No. 2, 45¼c spot, August and September; rejected 41@41½c. Oats easier; No. 2, 30¼c spot; 31¼c bid September; Rye steady at 55c. Barley—Demand light and holders firm; 55@57c for No. 2. Provisions—Pork steady and firm; $18 80 spot; $18 87½ September. Lard generally unchanged; some sales rather higher; $13 30 spot; $13 37½ September. Bulkmeats steady and unchanged. Whisky $1 10@1 12.

Later—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was easy; 88½c August; 91½c September. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged; sold lower; $18 12½ August; 18 77½@18 80 September. Lard easier.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Flour firmer but less active; receipts 14,000 barrels; No. 2 $2 50@3 55; superfine Western and State $3 60@4 25; common to good extra do $4 30@4 60; choice wheat extra $5 40@7 50; extra Ohio $4 50@6 25; St. Louis $5 00@8 50. Rye flour steady at $4 20@5 15. Cornmeal $2 90@3 40. Wheat—Receipts 40,000 bush; lower and heavy; receipts 40,000 bush; inferior to prime spring $1 21@1 25; red Texas, new, $1 05; No. 3 Milwaukee, soft, 90@92½c; no good, on steamer, at 92½c; No. 2 Green Bay $1 15; No. 2 Milwaukee spring 90c@$1 08; No. 3 do 85@95c. Rye dull; State firmer at 75c; Western, ground in good choice, 59@70c. Barley nominal. Malt unsettled; very choice

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

THE COMMERCIAL AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Arrangements have been made for the delivery of the COMMERCIAL daily, by news agents through Camp Anthony Wayne, during the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, on the arrival of the Day Express from the West, at 7:20 P. M. The paper can also be had at the news stands of Messrs. Riley & Sargent, at the Centennial Depot.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 7, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	—WIND.— Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.141	78	73	S. W.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.097	76	81	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.086	73	85	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.108 Highest thermom.. 87
Mean thermom.... 75 Lowest thermom .. 73

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Base Ball.

To-day the Buckeyes and the Alleghenys play at Union Park, and another game between the Allentowns and the Neshannocks will be played on Thursday.

Mason, the Bank Robber.

Yesterday Chief of Police Hartzell, who was becoming somewhat anxious to hear as to the action of the Wellsboro authorities in the case of George B. Graham, *alias* Mason, the bank robber, received a letter from Mr. Robinson, President of the bank, in which he says the prisoner is undoubtedly the man wanted. A burglar hearing was had in the case and then it was adjourned for two weeks.

Highway Robbery.

A daring highway robbery was committed on the road a few miles east of Baden about three o'clock yesterday morning. A man driving a one-horse wagon filled with notions left Sewickley about one o'clock in the morning, and when in a lonely part of the road he was attacked by two men. One flourished a knife, the only weapon they seemed to possess. As the man was unarmed, he quietly surrendered his horse and wagon to the thieves and proceeded on foot to Baden. At this writing no trace of the thieves or the property has been discovered.

Shooting in Reserve Township.

Harry Beck, aged about eighteen, on Saturday afternoon, in Reserve township, while playing ball in a field with others, was shot in the right leg by a neighbor's boy of the name of Ellis, inflicting a severe, though not dangerous flesh wound. Ellis, it appears, was out shooting, and when he saw what he had done ran away. Afterward the mother of Beck, who is a widow, sent over to the father of Ellis that she would like to see him, and received from him the reply that "if she was anxious to see him she knew where to find him." Mrs. Beck talks of resorting to the law.

The Temperance Alliance.

A regular meeting was held yesterday, Mr. Rabe in the chair.

Mr. Finley, Chairman of the Committee on Prentice, reported progress' when the action of the last meeting in regard to the time appointed for the picnic was rescinded and the committee ordered to report on the 28th of this month. Dr. Kennedy was added to the committee.

The following persons were added to the Committee on Camp Meeting: Revs. Williams, R. T. Miller, W. U. Watkins, D. D., S. P. Wolfe, D. D., Rev. Charles Beatty, D. D. Wesley, Mrs. Allen, Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Martin reported good meetings through the West.

Greene's Execution Stayed.

J. H. Baldwin, Esq., yesterday filed in the office of General J. B. Sweitzer, Clerk of the Supreme Court, a precipe, affidavit and recognizance in the case of William Greene, convicted of the murder of Samuel Marshall, and the General issued a writ of error by which Greene's case goes to the Supreme Court. The writ was subsequently filed with the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, who was notified to give notice of the filing of the writ to Governor Hartranft. This will be done through the Sheriff, and the execution of Greene, set for September 7th, will be stayed until the matter is decided by the Supreme Court.

Breach of Promise Case.

A case of breach of promise of marriage was certified to the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, from Lawrence county. The title of the case is Dora Stoddard vs. James Phillips. Damages are laid at $10,000. The plaintiff resides in Columbiana county, Ohio, and the defendant in Lawrence county. The action was originally brought in the Court of Common Pleas of Lawrence county, where judgment was entered by the defendant for the full amount claimed in default of his appearance to defend. Mr. Phillips subsequently got the judgment opened, and on the representation that he could not get justice in his own county, the case was certified to the United States Circuit Court, where it will be tried in a short time.

The Eberhardt Will Case.

Mrs. Salome Eberhardt, widow of Conrad Eberhardt, deceased, has filed a petition in the Orphans' Court, through her counsel, setting forth the facts in this case, as they transpired before the Register, and appealing from the decision of that officer, that an administrator should be appointed. It is also complained that the Register refused to have questions of fact involved tried before a jury. The Court is asked to issue an order directing the Register to send up the papers in the case, with a view to having it determined at once whether the stranger from Wurtemberg is entitled to any of the estate, instead of going through the form of appointing an administrator, having him render an account, and the court pass upon it, all of which will consume much time. The Court took the petition to examine it.

The Howard Street Wall.

The committee of Allegheny Councils appointed to investigate the "crookedness" in the construction of the stone wall on Howard street, held another meeting last evening. The time was consumed in a profitless discussion as to whose fault it was that the work was not completed. City Engineer Davis, against whom certain insinuations had been thrown out by members of the committee, appeared at the meeting and spoke in justification of his conduct. He had not superintended the work, and could not therefore know how it was done. That business had been intrusted to an assistant, who had failed to perform his duty. The Street Inspector was also to blame for not inspecting the work during its progress.

The committee will meet again.

The Fifth Avenue Pavement.

We learned yesterday that the contract for the repavement of Fifth avenue, which had been let to Mr. Johnston, has been assigned to Mr. Fred. Gwinner, the papers having been duly signed, sealed and delivered, and proper bonds filed. As to the kind of stone to be used, Mr. Gwinner is willing to submit to the judgment of the City Engineer, Mr. Dempster. That is to say, since the contract calls for "Maryland granite," Mr. Gwinner is willing to fully meets the designation, but he will purchase it and put it down in good order, upon a solid foundation of six inches of broken stone. This is certainly a fair proposition, and as Mr. Gwinner has the reputation of being a fair and honorable dealer, the prospect is he will rely upon getting an honest job of work. As to the material chosen, if it is not what it ought to be, the contractor cannot be blamed. Mr. Gwinner will go to work as soon as the stone can be delivered, and promises to complete the work in one month.

The Ligonier Stone.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I wish to state on the authority of Colonel John W. Johnston, of Youngstown, Westmoreland county, a brother of the late ex-Governor William H. Johnston, that the new stone which is proposed for Diamond street, will please the entire business community far beyond the anticipations. The Colonel has resided on the Greensburg and Chambersburg Pike which is made of this stone, some forty years, and has no hesitation in assuring persons interested in the new experiment that at last they will have one thoroughfare durable and which will bear and tear of our heavy wagons twenty years or more. The Ligonier stone is of a flinty texture, no perceptible portion of sand in its composition and is well nigh equal to what flint would be in resisting the formation of ruts, when compactly and solidly laid down. Any one at all skeptical as to the truth of this statement could readily see for himself by one day spent in going to Latrobe and taking a conveyance from their to any point on the aforesaid pike as it runs eastwardly from Greensburg.

A FORMER WESTMORELANDER.

A Work of Art.

It is seldom, indeed, that the above term can be applied, with any near approach to truth, to the drop curtains of theatres. Mr. Arthur Palmer, the scenic artist at the Pittsburgh Opera House, has just completed a work of this class to which the words may be applied very appropriately. Discarding hackneyed landscapes and scenes from "The Voyage of Life"—a faithful friend to the builders of drop curtains—Mr. Palmer has taken a step forward and chosen as his subject "A meeting in the House of Aspasia," and has made therefrom a most interesting study. The grouping is very fine, the harmony of coloring remarkable, and the drawing almost unexceptionable. When we consider the difficulties in the way of an artist's success in an undertaking of this magnitude, it is almost impossible to over-praise the new drop curtain. It covers very nearly two hundred yards of wide canvas, yet every figure in it is properly proportioned and in harmony with the whole design. It "lights up" splendidly and will be a source of pleasure to all lovers of art who attend the Opera House during the coming season. In order to appreciate it more thoroughly, all should "read up" as to who and what Aspasia was, and who were her friends.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketchum.

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, city. Petition of Mrs. E. G. Richards for an order on assignee for payment of, and the same referred to Register Harper.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, city. Order made discharging J. M. Wilcoxon, one of the assignees, subject to liabilities to account as required by law.

S. D. Kellogg, bankrupt, Venango county assignees' report of sale of certain judgments presented and confirmed nisi.

Wm. Wellman and F. A. Wellman, bankrupts, Erie. Petition of each for a discharge presented and the usual orders made, for personal examination on the 31st inst.

P. H. McKelvey, bankrupt, city. Hearing on the motion for an injunction against T. McClurg. Continued to the 1st prox.

Frazier Brothers, bankrupts, Allegheny. Order made for an examination of the bankrupt on the 11th inst.

Wm. Schmertz & Co. vs Robert Fallon, debtor. Review county. Order made allowing James D. Stewart and Daniel Millet to withdraw.

John Patterson, bankrupt, Butler county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Freight Discriminations and New Railroad Projects—Public Meeting Proposed to Discuss the Questions—The Fifth Avenue and Wood Street Paving Contracts—Protest.

The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon after a short vacation, Captain Dravo in the chair.

Mr. A. M. Marshall called up the matter of freight discriminations and said it was the important question to be considered by the Board. He said forty-six cents per hundred pounds was charged from Kansas City to Pittsburgh while from the same place to New York but forty cents was the charge. This is only a sample, he said, of the discriminations against Pittsburgh. He urged that our merchants should take hold of the Northwestern and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie roads and push them to completion. Liberal subscriptions on the part of merchants would be returned to them in the way of cheaper freights.

PUBLIC MEETING CALLED.

Mr. Meyran offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

In view of recent developments, and the interest taken by the public in the unjust freight discrimination against our city, and with a view of remedying as far as possible an evil which is driving away from our midst valuable manufacturing and trading interests, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, representing as it does all these vast interests, call a public meeting, on Wednesday, August 2, at 11 A. M., in their room, for the purpose of discussing the subject stated above, and devising such measures as may bring relief.

A motion to the majority in the present members of Congress to be present and address the meeting.

The officers of the Northwestern Railroad were, on motion invited to appear before the Board on Monday next, to represent the claims and advantages of the road to Pittsburghers.

THE REPAVING CONTRACTS.

The matter of the contracts for the repaving of Wood street and Fifth avenue was brought up, and Mr. J. W. Woodwell spoke on the subject. He said that three-fourths of the property owners on Wood street had petitioned for trap rock and yet, the Street Committee proposed to give them Ligonier stone, which he believed to be but sand and limestone, and it would turn out but another costly experiment. He hoped the Board would take a stand against the action of the committee, which he characterized as outrage.

Mr. B. L. Fahnestock said he was informed that the contractor proposed to get the Ligonier stone near Connellsville, and he knew that there was no fit stone for a good pavement in that neighborhood. He urged the Board to take action in the matter.

Considerable discussion took place as to the best kind of material for paving and it was stated that some property owners proposed to use an injunction against the contracts for Fifth avenue and Wood street.

A PROTEST.

Mr. Meyran offered the following, which was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Street Committee held on Saturday evening, August 5th inst., a communication was presented from a large majority of the owners and occupants of property on Wood street, requesting against the laying of Ligonier block on that thoroughfare and asking that Belgian block or trap rock be substituted, and

WHEREAS The reports of the committees of this body that the communication was received and filed—thereby indicating that it was not properly considered, and

WHEREAS, The object of the communication, which was signed by nearly every owner of ground on said street, was not that the contract should be awarded to this or that contractor, but simply to guard against any further expensive experiments in paving for this important thoroughfare. The signers to this petition are too well known in the community as honorable gentlemen to suppose that their object is to benefit any particular contractor, but their sole object is to subserve the best interests of the city and at the same time their own interests. The Belgian block would cost a little more at present, but the experiments of other cities has demonstrated that it is the cheapest, best and most durable pavement in the end. In the interest of the communication with so little respect, shows how very little regard some of the members of Councils and Street Committee have for the general good of the city and the taxpayers, therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce representing the vast manufacturing and mercantile interests of the city of Pittsburgh, have unanimously to enter their solemn protest against reusing to give the remonstrants a courteous hearing—hereby protests against the action of said Committee, and confidently anticipate the taking of such legal steps as will remedy the evil just inaugurated by the Street Committee.

Business of no public interest was then transacted, after which the Chamber adjourned.

THE PETITION OF PROPERTY HOLDERS.

Following is the petition of property holders on Wood street referred to at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce:

To the members of the Street Committee of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

We, the undersigned merchants and property-holders on Wood street, in said city, hereby protest against the laying of any pavement of Ligonier stone, for the reason that it is an unsuitable material and trading interests, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, representing as it does all these vast interests, call a public meeting, on Wednesday, August 2, at 11 A. M., in their room, for the purpose of discussing the subject stated above, and devising such measures as may bring relief.

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